



## BCM Array<sup>™</sup> BC384R480T065VM-00

## Features

- 384 Vdc 48 Vdc 650 W VI BRICK<sup>™</sup> BCM Array
- Integrated heatsink simplifies thermal management
- Vertical mount package reduces footprint
- High efficiency (>95%) reduces system power consumption
- High power density (>290 W/in<sup>3</sup>)
- Contains built-in protection features: undervoltage, overvoltage lockout, over current protection, short circuit protection, overtemperature protection
- ZVS/ZCS Resonant Sine Amplitude Converter topology
- Can be paralleled to create multi-kW arrays
- Internal fuse and filter
- No output filtering required

## **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

- High End Computing Systems
- Automated Test Equipment
- Telecom Base Stations
- High Density Power Supplies
- Communications Systems



## **Product Description**

The VI BRICK<sup>™</sup> BCM Array is a high efficiency (>95%) Sine Amplitude Converter (SAC) operating from a 360 to 400 Vdc primary bus to deliver an isolated 45-50 V nominal, unregulated secondary. The SAC offers a low AC impedance beyond the bandwidth of most downstream regulators, meaning that input capacitance normally located at the input of a regulator can be located at the input to the SAC. Since the K factor of the BC384R480T065VM-00 is 1/8, that capacitance value can be reduced by a factor of 64x, resulting in savings of board area, materials and total system cost.

## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Values	Unit	Notes				
+In to -In	-1.0 to 440	Vdc					
PC to -In	-0.3 to +20	Vdc					
+In/-In to +Out/-Out	4242	V	Hi Pot				
+In/-In to +Out/-Out	500	V	Working				
+Out to -Out	-1.0 to +60	Vdc					

VI BRICK BCM Array

BC384R480T065VM-00

#### **1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Specifications apply over all line and load conditions unless otherwise noted; **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}C < T_C < 100^{\circ}C$  (T-Grade); All other specifications are at  $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise noted

ATTRIBUTE	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS / NOTES	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNIT	
Voltage range	V <sub>IN</sub>		360	384	400	Vdc	
dV/dt	dV <sub>IN</sub> /dt				1	V/µs	
Quiescent power	Po	PC connected to -IN		790	820	mW	
No load power dissipation	P <sub>NL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V		13	20	- W	
		/ <sub>IN</sub> = 360 to 400 V				VV	
Inrush Current Peak	I <sub>INR_P</sub>	$V_{IN} = 400 \text{ V C}_{OUT} = 100 \mu\text{F},$ $P_{OUT} = 650 \text{ W}$		4	8	А	
DC Input Current	I <sub>IN_DC</sub>	$P_{OUT} = 650 W$			2	А	
K Factor $\left(\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}}\right)$	К			1/8			
Output Power (Average)	P <sub>OUT</sub>	$V_{IN} = 384 V_{DC}$ ; See Figure 11			650	W	
		$V_{IN} = 360 - 400 V_{DC}$ ; See Figure 11			600		
Output Power (Peak)	P <sub>OUT_P</sub>	$V_{IN} = 384 V_{DC}$ Average $P_{OUT} < = 650$ W, Tpeak < 5 ms			990	W	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	No load	45		50	V	
Output Current (Average)	I <sub>OUT</sub>	Pout < = 650 W			14.1	А	
Efficiency (Ambient)	η	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 650 W V <sub>IN</sub> = 360 V to 400 V, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 650 W	94.2 94.2	95.5		%	
Efficiency (Hot)	η	$V_{IN} = 384 \text{ V}, T_{I} = 100^{\circ} \text{ C}, P_{OUT} = 650 \text{ W}$	94	95		%	
Minimum Efficiency	-						
(Over Load Range)	η	120 W < P <sub>OUT</sub> < 650 W Max	90			%	
Output Resistance (Ambient)	R <sub>OUT</sub>	T <sub>C</sub> = 25° C	50	85	100	mΩ	
Output Resistance (Hot)	R <sub>OUT</sub>	$T_{\rm C} = 100^{\circ} {\rm C}$	75	118	135	mΩ	
Output Resistance (Cold)	R <sub>OUT</sub>	$T_c = -40^\circ C$	30	65	90	mΩ	
Load Capacitance	C <sub>OUT</sub>				200	uF	
Switching Frequency	F <sub>SW</sub>		1.66	1.75	1.83	MHz	
Ripple Frequency	F <sub>SW_RP</sub>		3.33	3.5	3.66	MHz	
Output Voltage Ripple	Vout_pp	Cout = 0 µF, Pout = 650 W, VIN = 384 V		180	450	mV	
$V_{\rm IN}$ to $V_{\rm OUT}$ (Application of $V_{\rm IN})$	T <sub>ON1</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, C <sub>PC</sub> = 0	460	540	620	ms	
CNTRL							
CNTRL Voltage (Operating)	V <sub>PC</sub>		4.7	5	5.3	V	
CNTRL Voltage (Enable)	V <sub>PC_EN</sub>		2	2.5	3	V	
CNTRL Voltage (Disable)	V <sub>PC_DIS</sub>				1.95	V	
CNTRL Source Current (Startup)	I <sub>PC_EN</sub>		100	200	600	uA	
CNTRL Source Current (Operating)	I <sub>PC_OP</sub>		4	7	10	mA	
CNTRL Internal Resistance	R <sub>PC_SNK</sub>	Internal pull down resistor	25	75	200	kΩ	
CNTRL Capacitance (Internal)	C <sub>PC_INT</sub>				2000	pF	
CNTRL Capacitance (External)	C <sub>PC_EXT</sub>	External capacitance delays PC enable time			2000	pF	
External CNTRL Resistance	R <sub>PC</sub>	Connected to -V <sub>IN</sub>	25			kΩ	
CNTRL External Toggle Rate	F <sub>PC_TOG</sub>				1	Hz	
CNTRL to Vout with CNTRL Released	Ton2	$V_{IN} = 384 V$ , Pre-applied $C_{PC} = 0$ , $C_{OUT} = 0$	50	100	150	μs	
CNTRL to Vout, Disable CNTRL	TPC_DIS	$V_{IN} = 384 V$ , Pre-applied $C_{PC} = 0$ , $C_{OUT} = 0$		4	10	μs	

#### **1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)**

Specifications apply over all line and load conditions unless otherwise noted; **Boldface** specifications apply over the temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}C < T_C < 100^{\circ}C$  (T-Grade); All other specifications are at  $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$  unless otherwise noted

ATTRIBUTE	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS / NOTES	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
PROTECTION						
Negative going OVLO	V <sub>IN_OVLO</sub> -		400	420	430	V
Positive going OVLO	V <sub>IN_OVLO+</sub>		420	430	440	V
Negative going UVLO	V <sub>IN_UVLO</sub> -		270	285	304	V
Positive going UVLO	V <sub>IN_UVLO+</sub>		290	310	330	V
Output Overcurrent Trip	I <sub>OCP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, 25°C	18	22	28	A
Short Circuit Protection Trip Current	I <sub>SCP</sub>		28			A
Short Circuit Protection Response Time	T <sub>SCP</sub>				1.2	μs
Thermal Shutdown Junction setpoint	T <sub>J_OTP</sub>		125	130	135	°C
GENERAL SPECIFICATION						
solation Voltage (Hi-Pot)	V <sub>HIPOT</sub>		4242			V
Working Voltage (IN – OUT)	V <sub>WORKING</sub>				500	V
Isolation Capacitance	C <sub>IN_OUT</sub>	Unpowered unit	500	660	800	pF
Isolation Resistance	R <sub>IN_OUT</sub>		5			MΩ
MTBF		MIL HDBK 217F, 25° C, GB		2.1		Mhrs
Agency Approvals/Standards		cTUVus (Pending Approvals)				
		CE Mark				

## **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### **GENERAL**

Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Mechanical					See Mechanical Drawings
Weight		3.2/92		oz/g	
Dimensions					
Length		3.54/89,9	3.55/90,1	in/mm	
Width		0.56/14,2	0.57/14,6	in/mm	
Height		1.13/28,7	1.18/30,0	in/mm	
Thermal					
Over temperature shutdown	125	130	135	°C	Junction temperature
Operating temperature - heatsink			100	°C	See thermal curve, Figure 14
Junction-to-heatsink thermal impedance $(R_{\theta JC})$		0.50	0.65	°C/W	Heatsink temperature measured in location shown in Figure 15
Heatsink to ambient thermal impedance $(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{\theta HA}})$		5.95	6.10	°C/W	Refer to http://www.vicorpower.com/ technical_library/calculators/calc_t~1.x

#### **APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS**

All specifications are at  $T_C = 25^{\circ}$  unless otherwise noted. See associated figures for general trend data.

ATTRIBUTE	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS / NOTES	ТҮР	UNIT
No Load Power	P <sub>NL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, PC enabled; See Figure 1	13	W
Inrush Current Peak	I <sub>NR P</sub>	C <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 μF, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 650 W	4	Α
Efficiency (Ambient)	η	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 650 W	95.5	%
Efficiency (Hot – 100°C)	η	V <sub>IN</sub> = 384 V, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 650 W	95	%
Output Voltage Ripple	V <sub>OUT_PP</sub>	$C_{OUT} = 0 \text{ uF}, P_{OUT} = 650 \text{ W} @ V_{IN} = 384, V_{IN} = 384 \text{ V}$	180	mV
Undervoltage Lockout Response Time Constant	T <sub>UVLO</sub>		150	μs
Output Overcurrent Response Time Constant	T <sub>OCP</sub>	18 < I <sub>OCP</sub> < 28 A	5	ms
Overvoltage Lockout Response Time Constant	T <sub>OVLO</sub>		120	μs

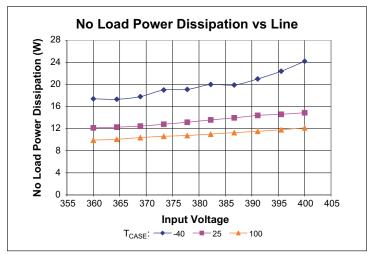


Figure 1 – No load power dissipation vs. V<sub>IN</sub>; T<sub>CASE</sub>

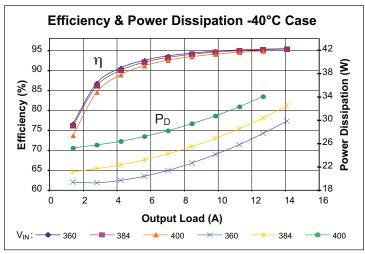


Figure 3 – Efficiency and power dissipation at -40°C (case);  $V_{IN}$ 

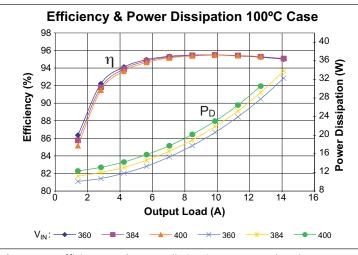


Figure 5 – Efficiency and power dissipation at 100°C (case);  $V_{IN}$ 

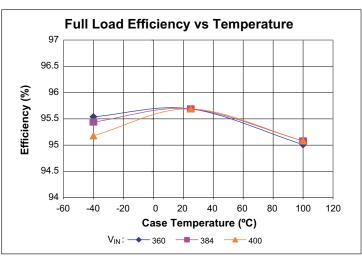


Figure 2 – Full load efficiency vs. temperature; V<sub>IN</sub>

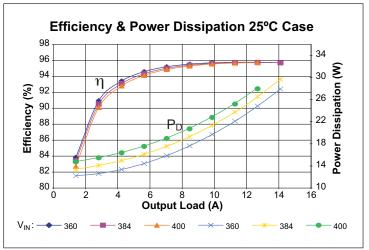


Figure 4 – Efficiency and power dissipation at 25°C (case); V<sub>IN</sub>

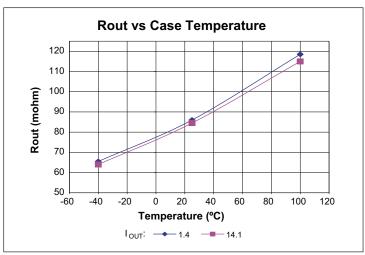


Figure 6 –  $R_{OUT}$  vs. temperature vs.  $I_{OUT}$ 

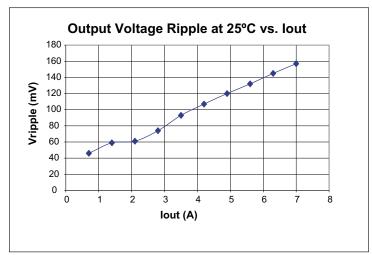


Figure 7 – Typical Vripple vs. I<sub>OUT</sub>; 384 Vin, no external capacitance

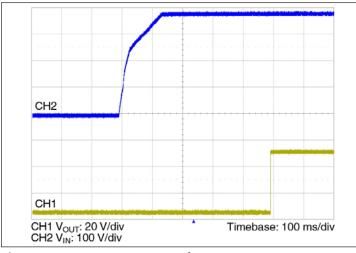


Figure 9 –  $V_{IN}$  to  $V_{OUT}$  startup waveform

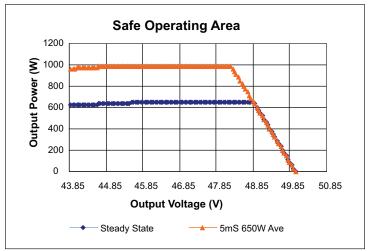


Figure 11 – Safe Operating Area vs. V<sub>OUT</sub>

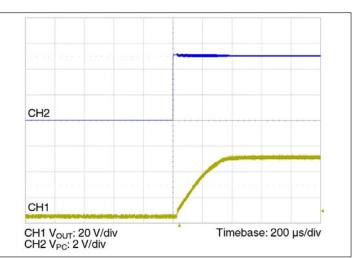


Figure 8 – CNTRL to V<sub>OUT</sub> startup waveform

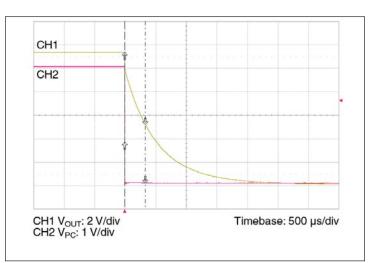


Figure 10 – CNTRL disable waveform, 384 V\_{IN}, 200  $\mu\text{F}$  C\_{OUT} full load

## **MECHANICAL DRAWING**

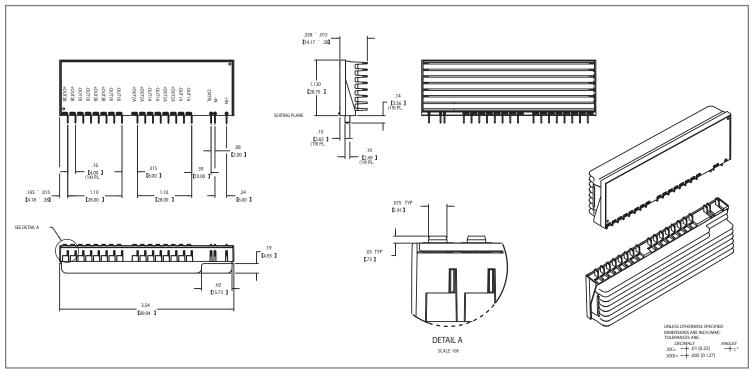
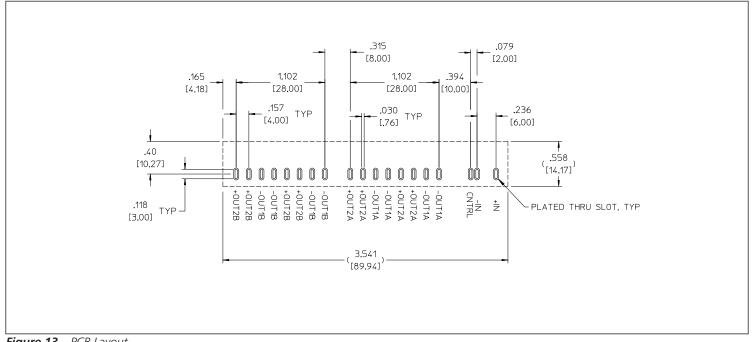


Figure 12 – Outline Drawing

#### **RECOMMENDED PCB PATTERN**



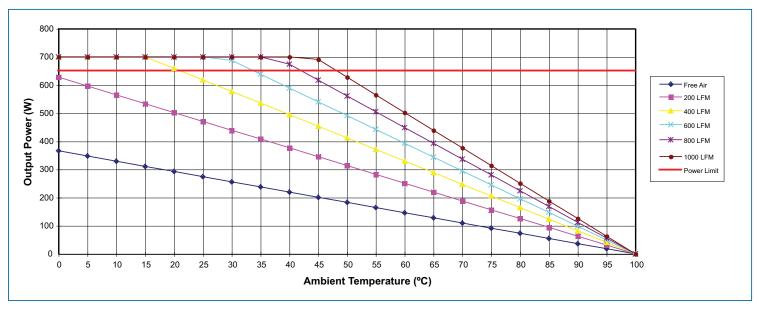


Figure 14 – Typical thermal curve – verify all thermal management systems experimentally.

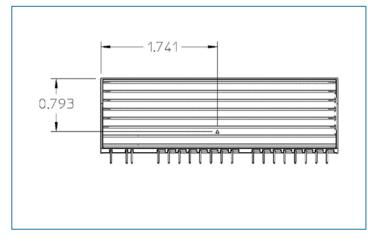


Figure 15 — Temp measurement location

## +In / -In – DC Voltage Input Ports

The BCM Array input voltage range should not be exceeded. An internal under / over voltage lockout-function prevents operation outside of the normal operating input range. The module turns on within an input voltage window bounded by the "Input under-voltage turn-on" and "Input over-voltage turn-off" levels, as specified. The module may be protected against accidental application of a reverse input voltage by the addition of a rectifier in series with the positive input, or a reverse rectifier in shunt with the positive input located on the load side of the input fuse.

## CNTRL – Enable / Disable

The Enable / Disable signal is a multifunction node that provides the following functions:

<u>Enable / Disable</u> – If CNTRL is left floating, the module output is enabled. Once this port is pulled lower than 1.95 Vdc with respect to –In, the output is disabled. This action can be realized by employing a relay, opto-coupler, or open collector transistor. This signal should not be toggled at a rate higher than 1 Hz. CNTRL should also not be driven by or pulled up to an external voltage source.

<u>Primary Auxiliary Supply</u> – CNTRL can source up to 10 mA at 5.0 Vdc. CNTRL should never be used to sink current.

<u>Alarm</u> – The module contains circuitry that monitors output overload, input over voltage or under voltage, and internal junction temperatures. In response to an abnormal condition in any of the monitored parameters, CNTRL will toggle.

## +Out / -Out – DC Voltage Output Ports

Multiple pins are provided for the +Out and –Out connections. They **must** be connected in parallel with low interconnect resistance.

The low output impedance of the module reduces or eliminates the need for limited life aluminum electrolytic or tantalum capacitors at the input of POL converters.

Total load capacitance at the output of the device should not exceed the specified maximum. Owing to the wide bandwidth and low output impedance of the BCM Array, low frequency bypass capacitance and significant energy storage may be more densely and efficiently provided by adding capacitance at the input.

#### **CURRENT SHARING**

The SAC topology bases its performance on efficient transfer of energy through a transformer, without the need of closed loop control. For this reason, the transfer characteristic can be approximated by an ideal transformer with some resistive drop and positive temperature coefficient.

This type of characteristic is close to the impedance characteristic of a DC power distribution system, both in behavior (AC dynamic) and absolute value (DC dynamic).

When connected in an array (with same K factor), the BCM module will inherently share the load current with parallel units, according to the equivalent impedance divider that the system implements from the power source to the point of load.

It is important to notice that, when successfully started, BCMs are capable of bidirectional operations (reverse power transfer is enabled if the BCM input falls within its operating range and the BCM is otherwise enabled). In parallel arrays, because of the resistive behavior, circulating currents are never experienced, because of energy conservation law.

General recommendations to achieve matched array impedances are (see also AN016 for further details):

- to dedicate common copper planes within the PCB to deliver and return the current to the modules
- to make the PCB layout as symmetric as possible
- to apply same input/output filters (if present) to each unit

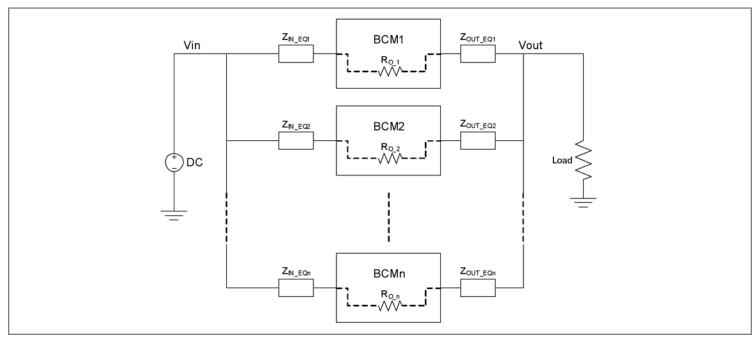


Figure 16 – BCM Array

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